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DATE: Monday, December 18, 2006

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☐	L4	L3 and desloratadine	49
☐	L3	514/290	837
☐	L2	L1 and desloratadine	7
☐	L1	546/93	283

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NEWS 4	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
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NEWS 7	SEP 21	CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 8	SEP 25	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 9	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
NEWS 10	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
NEWS 11	SEP 28	CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme
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NEWS 21	NOV 13	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
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NEWS 24	DEC 01	CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 25	DEC 11	CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 26	DEC 14	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 27	DEC 14	GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  15 DEC 2006  HIGHEST RN 915749-75-6

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L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l1 ful
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:34:00 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -     3543 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED     3543 ITERATIONS                          826 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L2          826 SEA SSS FUL L1
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=> file caplus
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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Dec 2006  (20061217/ED)

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=> s l2 and pure
          1287 L2
        440559 PURE
            17 PURES
        440568 PURE
                  (PURE OR PURES)
L3          15 L2 AND PURE

=> s l3 and 99.9
        295294 99
       1878490 9
         19884 99.9
                  (99(W)9)
L4           0 L3 AND 99.9

=> s l3 and 99
        295294 99
L5           1 L3 AND 99

=> d abs bib hitstr

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB   The present invention provides substantially pure desloratadine
     having an HPLC purity greater than 99.5% and having an
     absorbance less than 0.15 Au at 420 nm for a 5 % weight/volume solution in
     methanol, which does not show a peak for an impurity at a relative
     retention time in the range from 0.85 to 0.99 (relative to
     desloratadine appearing at a retention time of 25±5 min), which is
     greater than the discard limit set at less than 0.025 % of the total area,
```

when tested according to an HPLC method performed using a Hypersil BDS C8 column (15 cm x 4.6 mm, 5 μm particle size) with the following parameters: Mobile phase: a buffer solution having a pH of about 3, methanol and acetonitrile in a volume ratio of 8:1:1; Injection volume: 20 μL; Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; Run time: 75 min; Discard limit: Set at less than 0.025% of total area. The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by the process comprising acidic hydrolysis of desloratadine analogs with a strong organic acid or a mineral acid.

AN 2003:836755 CAPLUS
DN 139:328323
TI Substantially pure antihistaminic compound
IN Thennati, Rajamannar; Chitturi, Trinadha Rao; Kanangi, Shivramchandra; Unnam, Raja Sekhar; Jadav, Kanaksinh Jesingbhai
PA Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, India
SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003086275	A2	20031023	WO 2003-IN156	20030416
	WO 2003086275	A3	20040212		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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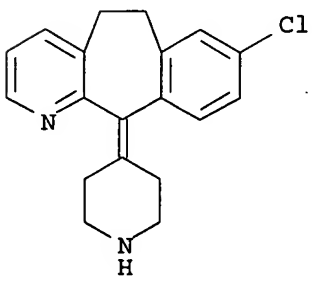
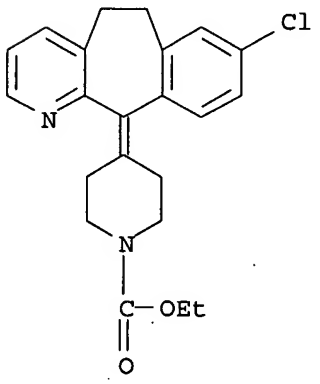
	AU 2003262141	A1	20031027	AU 2003-262141	20030416
	US 2006058334	A1	20060316	US 2004-510619	20041007
PRAI	IN 2002-MU348	A	20020415		
	WO 2003-IN156	W	20030416		

OS MARPAT 139:328323
IT 100643-71-8P, Desloratadine
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid hydrolysis)
RN 100643-71-8 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

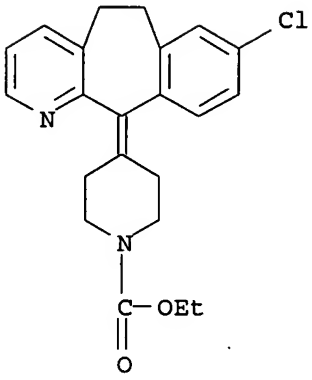


IT 79794-75-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid hydrolysis)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d l3 abs bib fhitstr 1-15

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB A review. Since the occurrence of allergic diseases increases, the need for antihistaminic drugs also grows. This requires new and more effective methods for their anal. Electromigration techniques are now often used in pharmaceutical anal. and can complement the use of HPLC. Data from the last 15 yr on the use of electromigration methods (capillary zonal electrophoresis, isotachophoresis, micellar electrokinetic chromatog., capillary electrochromatog.) in the separation and determination of H1-antihistaminics in pure form, drugs, and biol. material are discussed. Data on the anal. of azelastine, cyclizine, diphenylhydramine, dioxopromethazine, dimetindene, embramine, pheniramine, hydroxyzine, meclozine, loratidine, and promethazine are examined
AN 2006:90923 CAPLUS
DN 145:174508
TI The use of electromigration methods in analysis of H1-antihistaminics
AU Kubacak, P.; Mikus, P.; Valaskova, I.; Havranek, E.
CS Farm. Fak., Univ. Komenskeho, Bratislava, Slovakia
SO Farmaceuticky Obzor (2005), 74(11), 301-306
CODEN: FAOBAS; ISSN: 0014-8172
PB Zdravotnicke Vydavatelstvo HERBA, spol. s r. o.
DT Journal; General Review
LA Slovak
IT 79794-75-5, Loratidine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(electromigration methods use in anal. of H1-antihistaminic drugs)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A rapid, sensitive, accurate, precise, reproducible, and versatile method for determining the purity of reference drug stds. and the routine anal. of illicit drugs and adulterants using proton (1H) NMR Spectroscopy is presented. The methodol. uses a weighed sample dissolved in a deuterated solvent or solvent mixture containing a high purity internal standard The NMR experiment employs 8 scans using a 45 s delay and 90° pulse. In the determination of purity of reference stds., the number of quant. detns. available is equal to the number of peak groups that are baseline resolved. The relative standard deviation (RSD) of these signals is usually <1% for pure stds., and the results agree well with other purity determining methods. This method can also aid in the determination of correct mol. weight for stds. containing an unknown number of waters of hydration or an unknown number of acids per drug in salts. Because the molar response for the hydrogen nucleus is 1 for all compds., and since no separation media are used, only one linearity study is required to test a probe. In the presented study, the linearity of the NMR probe was determined using methamphetamine HCl dissolved in deuterium oxide (D2O) with maleic acid as the internal standard (5 mg) for a range of concns. from 0.033 to 69.18 mg/mL with a resulting correlation coefficient of >0.9999 for all 6 methamphetamine peak groups. The spectra of complex illicit heroin, methamphetamine, MDMA, and cocaine samples are presented, as well as an extensive list of compds., their solubilities and the solvent(s) and internal standard used.

AN 2005:1277701 CAPLUS
DN 144:227583

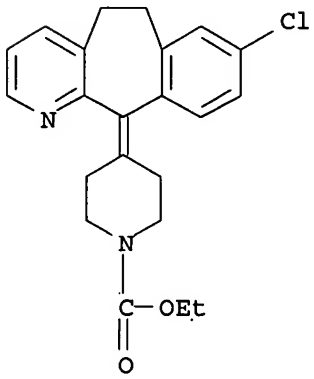
TI Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR) methods for determining the purity of reference drug standards and illicit forensic drug seizures

AU Hays, Patrick A.
CS Drug Enforcement Administration, Special Testing and Research Laboratory, U.S. Department of Justice, Dulles, VA, 20166, USA

SO Journal of Forensic Sciences (2005), 50(6), 1342-1360
CODEN: JFSCAS; ISSN: 0022-1198
PB ASTM International
DT Journal
LA English

IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

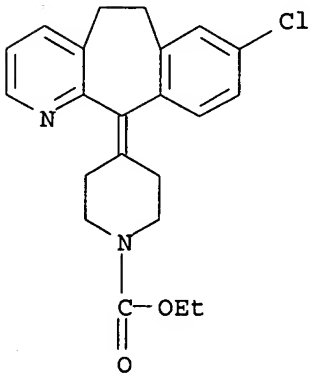
(proton NMR spectroscopy for purity determination of reference drug stds. and
illicit forensic drug seizures)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



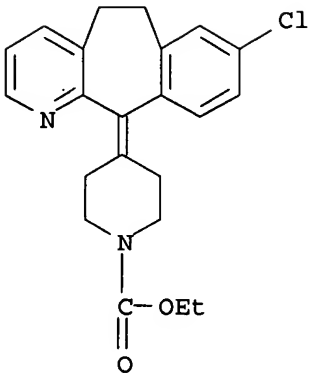
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB The inhibitory effects of different antihistamines on the expression of chemokine of cultivated skin in vitro was investigated. The skin was cultivated with mizolastine, cetirizine, loratidine, fexofenadine, dexamethasone and cyclosporin A, resp. Meanwhile histamine and arachidonic acid were added. Twenty-four hours later the total RNAs were obtained and purified with tri-pure isolation reagent. The mRNA expression levels of monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3), regulated on activation, normal T cell expressed, and secreted (TANTES) and eotaxin were analyzed by RT-PCR methods. The concns. of interleukin (IL)-4, IL-5 and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) in cultivated supernatant were detected by ELISA. In the mizolastine group the MCP-1 mRNA expression was significantly lower than that in cetirizine, loratadine or fexofenadine group and the MCP-3 mRNA expression was significantly lower than that in cetirizine or loratadine group ($P<0.05$). The RANTES mRNA expression and the eotaxin mRNA expression of the mizolastine group was significantly lower than that in loratadine group ($P<0.05$). The level of IL-4 in supernatant in mizolastine group was significantly lower than in fexofenadine group, and the level of IL-5 was significantly lower than that in cetirizine, loratadine and fexofenadine groups, while the level of TNF-α was significantly lower than that in loratadine group. Mizolastine inhibited the expression of chemokines and cytokines more strongly than the other antihistamines.
AN 2005:1140035 CAPLUS
DN 143:415811
TI Inhibition effects of antihistamines for chemokines and cytokines expression of cultivated skin in vitro
AU Pan, Hu; Hao, Fei
CS Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, Peop. Rep. China
SO Linchuang Pifuke Zazhi (2005), 34(1), 20-22

CODEN: LPZAEH; ISSN: 1000-4963
PB Linchuang Pifuke Zazhi Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition effects of antihistamines for chemokines and cytokines expression of cultivated skin in vitro)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Two simple extractive spectrophotometric methods were developed for the estimation of loratadine in pure and pharmaceutical dosage forms. These methods are based on the formation of complexes of the drug with the 2 acid dyes Orange-II and Eriochrome Black-T in acidic medium followed by their extraction into chloroform. The absorbance of the chloroform exts. is measured against the corresponding reagent blanks. These methods were statistically evaluated and found to be precise and accurate.
AN 2005:261705 CAPLUS
DN 142:322948
TI Assay of loratadine by extractive spectrophotometry
AU Rao, J. V. L. N. Seshagiri; Rao, Y. Srinivasa; Murthy, T. K.; Jitendrababu, V.; Chowdary, K. P. R.
CS Department Of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 530 003, India
SO Acta Ciencia Indica, Chemistry (2003), 29(3), 207-209
CODEN: ACICDV; ISSN: 0253-7338
PB Pragati Prakashan
DT Journal
LA English
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(assay of loratadine by extractive spectrophotometry)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



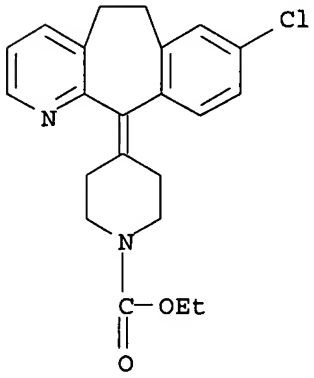
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A review. Treatment for allergic conjunctivitis has markedly expanded in recent years, providing opportunities for more focused therapy, but often leaving both physicians and patients confused over the variety of options. As monotherapy, oral antihistamines are an excellent choice when attempting to control multiple early-phase, and some late-phase, allergic symptoms in the eyes, nose and pharynx. Unfortunately, despite their efficacy in relief of allergic symptoms, systemic antihistamines may result in unwanted adverse effects, such as drowsiness and dry mouth. Newer second-generation antihistamines (cetirizine, fexofenadine, loratadine and desloratadine) are preferred over older first-generation antihistamines in order to avoid the sedative and anticholinergic effects that are associated with first-generation agents. When the allergic symptom or complaint, such as ocular pruritus, is isolated, focused therapy with topical (ophthalmic) antihistamines. Is often efficacious and clearly superior to systemic antihistamines, either as monotherapy or in conjunction with an oral or intranasal agent. Topical antihistaminic agents not only provide faster and superior relief than systemic antihistamines, but they may also possess a longer duration of action than other classes including vasoconstrictors, pure mast cell stabilizers, NSAIDs and corticosteroids. Many antihistamines have anti-inflammatory properties as well. Some of this anti-inflammatory effect seen with 'pure' antihistamines (levocabastine and emedastine) may be directly attributed to the blocking of the histamine receptor that has been shown to downregulate intercellular adhesion mol.-1 expression and, in turn, limit chemotaxis of inflammatory cells. Some topical multiple-action histamine H1-receptor antagonists (olopatadine, ketotifen, azelastine and epinastine) have been shown to prevent activation of neutrophils, eosinophils and macrophages, or inhibit release of leukotrienes, platelet-activating factors and other inflammatory mediators. Topical vasoconstrictor agents provide rapid relief, especially for redness; however, the relief is often short-lived, and overuse of vasoconstrictors may lead to rebound hyperemia and irritation. Another class of topical agents, mast cell stabilizers (sodium cromoglycate [cromolyn sodium], nedocromil and lodoxamide), may be considered; however, they generally have a much slower onset of action. The efficacy of mast cell stabilizers may be attributed to anti-inflammatory properties in addition to mast cell stabilization. In the class of topical NSAIDs, ketorolac has been promoted for ocular itching but has been found to be

inferior for relief of allergic conjunctivitis when compared with olopatadine and emedastine. Lastly, topical corticosteroids may be considered for severe seasonal ocular allergy symptoms, although long-term use should be avoided because of risks of ocular adverse effects, including glaucoma and cataract formation.

AN 2005:153798 CAPLUS
DN 142:456071
TI Efficacy and tolerability of newer antihistamines in the treatment of allergic conjunctivitis
AU Bielory, Leonard; Lien, Kenneth W.; Bigelsen, Steve
CS Department of Medicine, Pediatrics and Ophthalmology, Division of Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology, Immuno-Ophthalmology Service, UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, USA
SO Drugs (2005), 65(2), 215-228
CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667
PB Adis International Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antihistamines in treatment of allergic conjunctivitis)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 110 THERE ARE 110 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

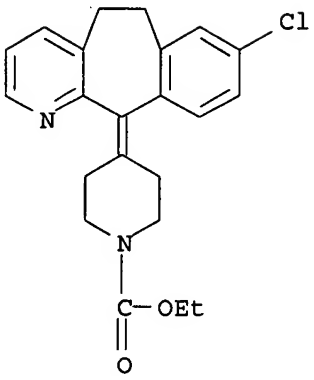
L3 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB The invention relates to novel microemulsions comprising a non-polar lipid, at least one polar solvent, a surfactant, and a polar lipid. A microemulsion of these ingredients provides an environment that substantially encloses airborne particles, i.e., allergens, bacteria and viruses, and it can be used for entrapping such particles. The inventive microemulsions are especially adapted for the prevention of symptoms in mammals, which are indirectly or directly caused by airborne particles. The invention further provides compns. comprising such microemulsions and methods of treatment comprising administering the same. For example, a microemulsion was prepared, containing glycerol monooleate 34%, propylene glycol

23%, polyethylene glycol 400 18%, sesame oil 11%, saline solution 10%, and polysorbate 80 4%. The microemulsion was administered as a spray to human volunteers. No signs or complaints of adverse effects were made. The formulation showed a superior wetting as compared with sesame oil and pure saline. Similar formulations protected MDCK and HSG cells in the culture from infection with influenza A virus.

AN 2005:55045 CAPLUS
DN 142:141249
TI Microemulsions comprising lipids for preventing airway diseases
IN Cockbain, Julian; Wollmer, Per; Andersson, Morgan; Greiff, Lennart; Landh, Thomas
PA Nares AB, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005004843	A1	20050120	WO 2004-GB2925	20040707
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1648412	A1	20060426	EP 2004-743268	20040707
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	US 2006269578	A1	20061130	US 2006-563828	20060508
PRAI	SE 2003-2005	A	20030707		
	SE 2003-2006	A	20030707		
	US 2003-484664P	P	20030707		
	WO 2004-GB2925	W	20040707		

IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microemulsions comprising lipids, polar solvent, and surfactant for entrapping airborne particles and preventing airway diseases)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A consumable film adapted to adhere to and dissolve in the oral cavity of a warm-blooded animal including humans, comprising a modified starch, pharmaceutically active agent and, optionally, at least one water-soluble polymer, such as pullulan, cellulose derivs., polyvinylpyrrolidone, acacia gum, poly(acrylic acid), etc. For example, preparation of a quick dissolving consumable film containing 15.0 mg dextromethorphan-HBr and Pure -Cote B793 base, using xanthan gum, locust bean gum, carrageenan and Pure-Cote B793 as film-forming ingredients was presented.

AN 2004:965039 CAPLUS

DN 141:400962

TI Fast dissolving orally consumable films containing a modified starch for improved heat and moisture resistance

IN Fadden, David John; Kulkarni, Neema Mahesh; Sorg, Albert Frank

PA Warner-Lambert Company LLC, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

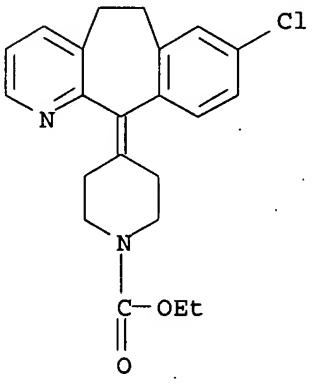
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004096193	A1	20041111	WO 2004-IB1398	20040419
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004233744	A1	20041111	AU 2004-233744	20040419
	CA 2523372	A1	20041111	CA 2004-2523372	20040419
	EP 1622595	A1	20060208	EP 2004-728218	20040419
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	BR 2004009463	A	20060502	BR 2004-9463	20040419
	CN 1784218	A	20060607	CN 2004-80011888	20040419

	JP 2006525308	T	20061109	JP 2006-506579	20040419
	US 2004247648	A1	20041209	US 2004-838045	20040503
PRAI	US 2003-467339P	P	20030502		
	WO 2004-IB1398	A	20040419		

IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fast dissolving oral films containing modified starch and optionally water-soluble polymer for improved heat and moisture resistance)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



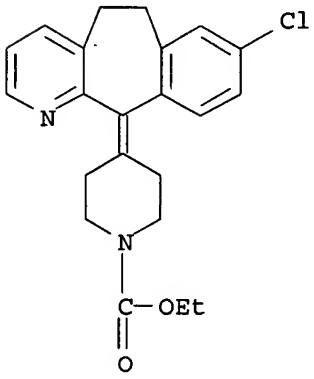
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Disclosed is a free-flowing solid formulations of drugs or pharmaceutical agents which have poor aqueous solubility are obtained by admixing a liquid or gel
composition that includes 1-30 % of the drug, 5-60 % of a surfactant, 10-40 % of water; 1-20 % of unsatd. fatty acid ester, 0-50 % water miscible pharmaceutically acceptable polyol and 1-10 % phospholipid with a pharmaceutically acceptable suitable solid carrier and thereafter drying the admixt. The free-flowing powder is suitable for being formed into tablets or capsules. The drug or pharmaceutical agent is solubilized in the formulation and has significantly improved bio-availability when compared to the drug tested in its pure form. A gel composition containing polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 35, propylene glycol 25, Et linoleate 8, simvastatin 4, and 5 % lecithin aqueous solution q.s. to 100 % was formulated. Colloidal silicon dioxide 30 parts was granulated with the obtained gel 70 parts. The granules was dried to provide a free-flowing powder. When this powder was exposed to a gastric medium of pH 1.2, 67 % of the drug simvastatin dissolved within 10 min.
AN 2004:490267 CAPLUS
DN 141:42919
TI Free-flowing solid formulations with improved bio-availability of poorly water soluble drugs and process for making the same
IN Li, Wenji; Alosio, Edward; Dema-Ala, Bricini Faith; Nguyen, Amy
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent

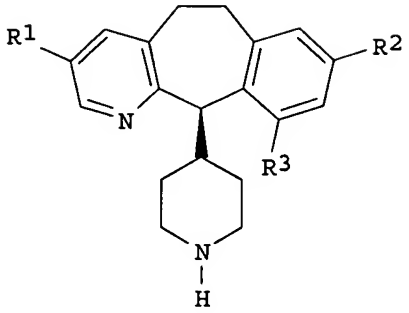
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004115226	A1	20040617	US 2002-317657	20021212
	WO 2004054540	A2	20040701	WO 2003-US38979	20031209
	WO 2004054540	A3	20040930		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003300833	A1	20040709	AU 2003-300833	20031209
	JP 2006511536	T	20060406	JP 2004-560372	20031209
	US 2006263397	A1	20061123	US 2006-494131	20060727
PRAI	US 2002-317657	A	20021212		
	WO 2003-US38979	W	20031209		

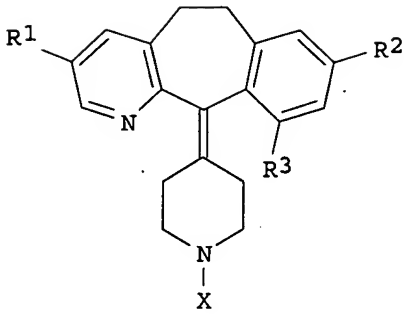
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(free-flowing solid formulations with improved bio-availability of poorly water soluble drugs obtained from gel compns. containing surfactants, fatty acid esters, polyols, and phospholipids)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [R1, R2, R3 = halo, alkyl, OR4; R4 = alkyl; X = H] were prepared via the reduction (+) piperidinylidenes II. For example, diisobutylaluminum hydride reduction of atropisomer (+) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H), e.g., prepared from piperidinecarboxylic acid II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = CO2Et) in 2-steps, afforded claimed piperdine I (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) in [α] = +51.9°. Of note, atropisomer (-) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) was converted in 45% yield to (+) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) via heating in 1,2-dichlorobenzene at 150° C for 7-days. Compds. I are useful intermediates in the preparation of farnesyl protein transferase (FPT) inhibitor SCH66336.

AN 2004:212161 CAPLUS

DN 140:270738

TI Preparation of optically pure atropisomers of the piperidinylidenebenzocycloheptapyridine intermediate of SCH66336

IN Njoroge, F. George; Vibulbhan, Bancha; Girijavallabhan, Viyyoor M.

PA Schering Corporation, USA

SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

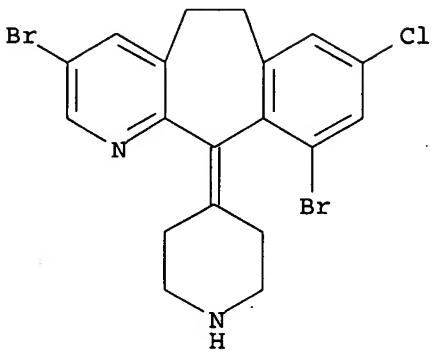
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6706883	B1	20040316	US 1999-345966	19990701
PRAI US 1998-91585P	P	19980702		

OS CASREACT 140:270738; MARPAT 140:270738

IT 218453-59-9P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of optically pure atropisomers of the piperidinylidenebenzocycloheptapyridine intermediate of SCH66336)

RN 218453-59-9 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidinylidene)-, (+)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB The present invention provides substantially pure desloratadine having an HPLC purity greater than 99.5% and having an absorbance less than 0.15 Au at 420 nm for a 5 % weight/volume solution in methanol, which does not show a peak for an impurity at a relative retention time in the range from 0.85 to 0.99 (relative to desloratadine appearing at a retention time of 25±5 min), which is greater than the discard limit set at less than 0.025 % of the total area, when tested according to an HPLC method performed using a Hypersil BDS C8 column (15 cm x 4.6 mm, 5 μm particle size) with the following parameters: Mobile phase: a buffer solution having a pH of about 3, methanol and acetonitrile in a volume ratio of 8:1:1; Injection volume: 20 μL; Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; Run time: 75 min; Discard limit: Set at less than 0.025% of total area. The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by the process comprising acidic hydrolysis of desloratadine analogs with a strong organic acid or a mineral acid.

AN 2003:836755 CAPLUS

DN 139:328323

TI Substantially pure antihistaminic compound

IN Thennati, Rajamannar; Chitturi, Trinadha Rao; Kanangi, Shivramchandra; Unnam, Raja Sekhar; Jadav, Kanaksinh Jesingbhai

PA Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, India

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003086275	A2	20031023	WO 2003-IN156	20030416
	WO 2003086275	A3	20040212		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003262141	A1	20031027	AU 2003-262141	20030416

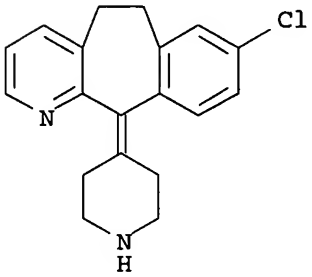
	US 2006058334	A1	20060316	US 2004-510619	20041007
PRAI	IN 2002-MU348	A	20020415		
	WO 2003-IN156	W	20030416		

OS MARPAT 139:328323

IT 100643-71-8P, Desloratadine
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid hydrolysis)

RN 100643-71-8 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Three simple and accurate methods are presented for determination of Cetirizine, Fexofenadine, Loratadine and Acrivastine in pure form and com. dosage forms. The first method is based on the reaction of the above cited drugs with bromocresol purple dye to form ion-pair complex extractable with chloroform and subsequently measured spectrophotometrically. Secondly, eosin gives with these drugs ion-pair complex, measurable directly without extraction both spectrophotometrically and spectrofluorimetrically. The last method involves the base-catalyzed condensation of mixed anhydrides of organic acids (citric acid/acetic anhydride) where as the tertiary amino group in the above-cited drugs acts as the basic catalyst. The product of condensation is measured spectrophotometrically. All the reaction conditions for the proposed method were studied.

AN 2002:742231 CAPLUS

DN 138:193370

TI Determination of some histamine H1-receptor antagonists in dosage forms

AU Gazy, Azza A.; Mahgoub, Hoda; El-Yazbi, F. A.; El-Sayed, M. A.; Youssef, Rasha M.

CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, 21521, Egypt

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2002), 30(3), 859-867
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

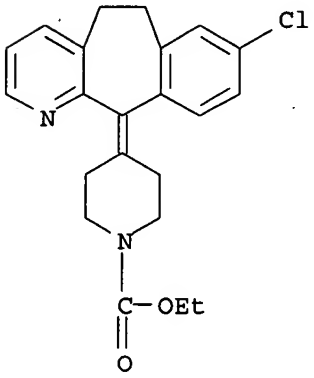
LA English

IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of some H1 antihistamines by fluorometry and spectroscopy)

RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS

CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-

benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Four stability-indicating procedures have been suggested for determination of the non sedating antihistaminic agent loratadine. Loratadine being an ester undergoes alkaline hydrolysis and the corresponding acid derivative is produced as a degradation product. Its identity was confirmed using IR and MS. The first procedure is based on determination of loratadine by HPLC with detection at wavelength, 250 nm. Mobile phase is acetonitrile:orthophosphoric acid (35:65) using benzophenone as an internal standard Sensitivity range is 5.00-50.00 μg/mL. Second determination is a densitometric procedure based on determination of loratadine in the presence of its degradate at λ 246 nm using the mobile phase; methanol:ammonia (10:0.15). Sensitivity range is 1.25-7.50 μg per spot. The third procedure is a spectrophotometric one where a mixture of loratadine and its degradate are resolved by first derivative ratio spectra. Sensitivity range is found to be 3.00-22.00 μg/mL, upon carrying out the measurements at wavelengths 236, 262.4 and 293.2 nm. The fourth procedure is based on second derivative spectrophotometry, where D2 measurements are carried out at λ 266 nm. The sensitivity range is 3.00-22.00 μg/mL. The validity of the described procedures was assessed by applying the standard addition technique. Statistical anal. of the results have been carried out revealing high accuracy and good precision. The suggested procedures could be used for determination of loratadine both in pure and dosage forms, as well as in the presence of its degradate.

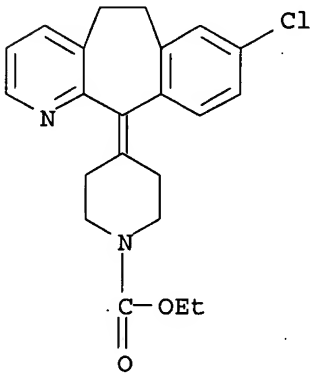
AN 2002:418184 CAPLUS
DN 137:253110

TI Stability indicating methods for the determination of loratadine in the presence of its degradation product

AU El Ragehy, N. A.; Badawey, A. M.; Khateeb, S. Z.-El
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Cairo University, Cairo, 11562, Egypt

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2002), 28(6), 1041-1053
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal

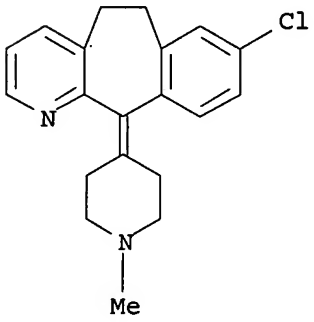
LA English
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of loratadine in presence of degradation product by HPLC and second
derivative spectrophotometry)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB To be considered for further development, lead structures should display the following properties: (1) simple chemical features, amenable for chemical optimization; (2) membership to an established SAR series; (3) favorable patent situation; and (4) good absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) properties. There are two distinct categories of leads: those that lack any therapeutic use (i.e., "pure" leads), and those that are marketed drugs themselves but have been altered to yield novel drugs. We have previously analyzed the design of leadlike combinatorial libraries starting from 18 lead and drug pairs of structures (S. J. Teague et al. Angew. Chemical, Int. Ed. Engl. 1999, 38, 3743-3748). Here, we report results based on an extended dataset of 96 lead-drug pairs, of which 62 are lead structures that are not marketed as drugs, and 75 are drugs that are not presumably used as leads. We examined the following properties: MW (mol. weight), CMR (the calculated mol. refractivity), RNG (the number of rings), RTB (the number of rotatable bonds), the number of hydrogen bond donors (HDO) and acceptors (HAC), the calculated logarithm of the n-octanol/water partition (CLogP), the calculated logarithm of the distribution coefficient at pH 7.4 (LogD74), the Daylight-fingerprint druglike score (DFPS), and the property and pharmacophore features score (PPFS). The following differences were observed between the medians of drugs and leads: ΔMW = 69; ΔCMR = 1.8; ΔRNG = ΔHAC =1; ΔRTB = 2; ΔCLogP = 0.43; ΔLogD74 = 0.97; ΔHDO = 0; ΔDFPS = 0.15; ΔPPFS = 0.12. Lead structures exhibit, on the average, less mol. complexity (less MW, less number of rings and rotatable bonds), are less hydrophobic (lower CLogP and LogD74), and less druglike (lower druglike scores). These findings indicate that the process of optimizing a lead into a drug results in more complex structures. This information should be used in the design of novel combinatorial libraries

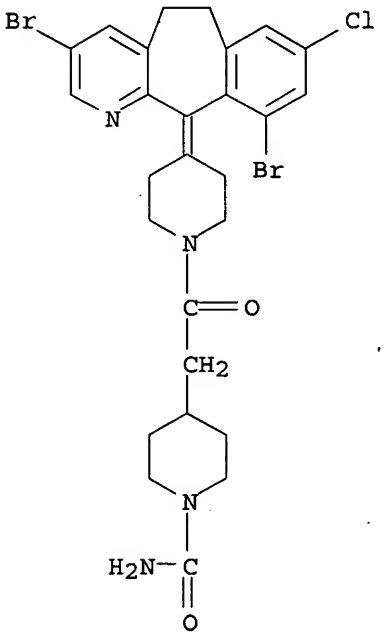
that are aimed at lead discovery.
AN 2001:527755 CAPLUS
DN 135:266637
TI Is There a Difference between Leads and Drugs? A Historical Perspective
AU Oprea, Tudor I.; Davis, Andrew M.; Teague, Simon J.; Leeson, Paul D.
CS AstraZeneca R&D Molndal EST Lead Informatics, Moelndal, S 431 83, Swed.
SO Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences (2001), 41(5), 1308-1315
CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 0095-2338
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
IT 38092-89-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(drug design and structure-activity relationship between leads and leadlike drugs)
RN 38092-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(1-methyl-4-piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Introduction of bromine at the 10-position of 3-bromo-8-chlorobenzocycloheptapyridine analogs results in formation of racemic atropisomeric compds. that are easily separable at room temperature on a ChiralPak AD column providing pure atropisomers. Evaluation of the FPT (farnesyl protein transferase) activity of these atropisomers revealed that dextrorotatory compds. were more potent in the farnesyl protein transferase enzyme and cellular assay than their levorotatory isomers. The dextrorotatory were found to inhibit farnesyl protein transferase processing in COS cells at low micro molar range. They were also found to have excellent cellular antitumor activity. Evaluation of the dextrorotatory isomers in DLD-tumor model in nude mice revealed that they were efficacious, inhibiting tumor growth by 55 and 63% at 50 mpk, resp.
AN 1999:383510 CAPLUS
DN 131:157697
TI Atropisomeric trihalobenzocycloheptapyridine analogues provide stereoselective FPT inhibitors with antitumor activity
AU Njoroge, F. George; Vibulbhan, Bancha; Bishop, W. Robert; Kirschmeier, Paul; Bryant, Mathew S.; Nomeir, Amin A.; Liu, Ming; Doll, Ronald J.; Girijavallabhan, Viyyoor M.; Ganguly, Ashit K.
CS Departments of Chemistry and Tumor Biology, Schering-Plough Research

Institute, NJ, 07033, USA
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 7(5), 861-867
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
IT 193275-78-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and farnesyl protein transferase inhibiting activity of atropisomeric trihalobenzocycloheptapyridine analogs)
RN 193275-78-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 4-[2-[4-(3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-1-piperidinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

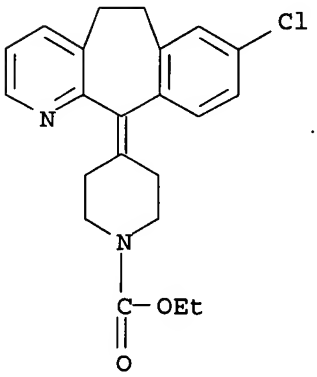


RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB The antihistamine-H1 and antiplatelet activating factor (PAF) activities of seven compds., including rupatadine, a new antiallergic drug, were studied in healthy beagle dogs using a new exptl. model that allows simultaneous testing of PAF and histamine reactions in the same animal. The method was based on the measurement of wheal area induced in dogs' skin by intradermal injection of PAF (1.5 μg) or histamine (2.5 μg). Rupatadine and the H1-antihistamine drugs cetirizine, levocabastine, and loratadine, administered orally at doses of 1 or 10 mg/kg showed similar maximum potencies (75-85% of wheal inhibition) 4-8 h after treatment. Levocabastine was the longest-acting compound (55% and 69% inhibition 24 h after administration of 1 or 10 mg/kg, resp.). Rupatadine, loratadine, and cetirizine behaved similarly, showing 34% and 58% inhibition at 24 h

at the same doses. Dual PAF and histamine antagonist SCH-37370 exhibited mild anti-H1 activity, the maximum effect being 27% at 10 mg/kg. Pure PAF antagonists WEB-2086 and SR-27417 showed no effect against histamine-induced wheals. Only rupatadine, SR-27417A, SCH-37370, and WEB-2086 showed PAF antagonist activity, whereas pure antihistamines were inactive. The most potent PAF antagonist was SR-27417A, with a maximum effect of 56% and 80% at 1 and 10 mg/kg, resp. Rupatadine and WEB-2086 antagonized PAF-induced wheal response, although they showed less maximum effect and shorter duration of action than SR-27417A. SCH-37370 exhibited only slight PAF antagonist activity at 10 mg/kg. Overall, the histamine- and PAF-induced wheal model in dogs proved useful for independent evaluation of histamine and PAF antagonist properties of the tested compds., as pure antagonists blocked the effect of only one of the mediators. Rupatadine was the only of the seven compds. studied that showed potent dual activity against PAF and histamine.

AN 1997:112567 CAPLUS
DN 126:207287
TI Dual effect of a new compound, rupatadine, on edema induced by platelet-activating factor and histamine in dogs: comparison with antihistamines and PAF antagonists
AU Queralt, Mireia; Merlos, Manuel; Giral, Marta; Puigdemont, Anna
CS Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
SO Drug Development Research (1996), 39(1), 12-18
CODEN: DDREDK; ISSN: 0272-4391
PB Wiley-Liss
DT Journal
LA English
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dual effect of a new compound, rupatadine, on edema induced by platelet-activating factor and histamine in dogs and comparison with antihistamines and PAF antagonists)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	90.94	258.09

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.00	-12.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:36:04 ON 18 DEC 2006

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 8, 2006 (20061208/UP).